UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/929,545	08/13/2001	Sathya Kavacheri	03226.508001;P6091	9829

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2153	

DATE MAILED: 01/26/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>26 October 2005</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-5,7-11,13-19 and 21-25</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-5,7-11,13-19 and 21-25</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 26, 2005 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

2.   The amendment filed on October 26, 2005 has been fully considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

- Claims 1, 11 and 17 have been amended.
- Claims 1-6, 7-11 and 13-19 and 21-25 are presented for examination.
- Claim 20 is canceled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which

forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this

Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically
> disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the
> differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior
> art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at
> the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the
> art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be
> negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-11 and 13-19, and 21-25 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over anticipated by Fishman

et al USPUB No. (20020103935) in view of Applicant's Admitted

Prior Art (hereinafter "AAPA").

As per claim 1,Fishman et al teach wireless server system (fig.

2 and abstract) comprising:

an applications content locator module for locating

wireless applications content (information such as email,

calendar, contact, notification, stock, sports, web content, etc

is customize for particular clients ¶ 12 and 33) over multiple

web-sites pertinent to a type of wireless client [fig. 2, ¶ 33-

34); and

an applications content aggregation service, in response to

receiving a particular client type associated with a particular

wireless client (the type of mobile client the will receive the

content is identified from client data and in response to

particular client's request customizing and performing

appropriate ¶ 35 and 47), for dynamically presenting authorized

aggregated content (subscribed content) in a format suitable to

said wireless client based on said particular client type

[transformed content is ensured to be appropriate for the each

client ¶ 35-37 and ¶ 40 and 47], and

a content link rewriting logic (transform A-C, fig. 4)

configured to rewrite the aggregated content from said web web-

sites (transforming Data object that include text, graphics,

markup, and multimedia content) received from said web-sites for

directing access from said link to go through said Wireless

server system as an intermediary [¶ 48-50], wherein said

application content aggregation service is also for formatting

selected content to said particular wireless client for

presentation thereto [transform modules 254,256 and 258, fig.2,

transform contents based on operating characteristics associated

with each mobile client ¶ 35-37 and ¶ 40].

Although Fishman shows substantial features of the claimed

invention, including a mobile gateway that transforms Web

content for mobile clients, he does not explicitly show where
embedded links.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would
have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by
Fishman, as evidenced by AAPA.

In analogous art, AAPA disclose a system for content scrapping
from multiple sites that can strip off some well known markup
tags and modify links embedded in the Uniform Resource locator
(URL) (¶ 0018-0019). Giving the teaching of AAPA, a person of
ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the
desirability and the advantage of modifying Fishman by employing
the system of AAPA so that numerous contents on the Internet are
provided to variety of wireless devices easily.

Fishman further shows transformed contents coming (appearing)
from the wireless gateway.

As per claim 2, Fishman et al teach the wireless server system of
Claim 1, further comprising an applications content source
module to said content locator module for determining the source
of content requested by said particular wireless [¶ 35-37 and ¶
39-41].

As per claim 3, Fishman et al teach the wireless server system of claim 1, further comprising an automatic client detection service for automatically detecting (mobile content data such an email is received) and providing client type information of said particular wireless client [¶ 34-36].

As per claim 4, Fishman et al teach the wireless server system of Claim 3; wherein said particular client provides a service request to determine the type of content to be delivered to said particular client [¶ 35-37 and ¶ 39-41].

As per claim 5, Fishman et al teach the wireless server system of Claim 1, further comprising stored information pre-defining client type information of clients supported by said wireless server system [¶ 36 and ¶ 41].

As per claim 7, Fishman et al teach the wireless server system of Claim 6, wherein said wireless server system with respect to said links acts as a proxy server between wireless client connecting to said wireless server system and back-end resource servers in which said content reside [fig. 3 and 4, ¶ 48-50].

As per claim 8, Fishman et al teach the wireless server system of claim 7; wherein said particular client is a hand-held device [¶ 33].

As per claim 9, Fishman et al teach the wireless server system of Claim 8; wherein said particular client is a wireless phone [¶ 27].

As per claim 10, Fishman et al teach the wireless serve system of claim 9; wherein said particular client is a wireless personal computer system [13 and 27].

As per claim 11, Fishman et al teach client aware applications content location and retrieval system in a wireless network comprising:

a wireless server (250, fig.2);

a plurality of classes of wireless clients (274,276 and 27 fig. 2), each of said classes of wireless clients comprising unique identification parameters [mobile client data is examined to identify the mobile clients ¶ 40-41. see also ¶ 35]; and

a client aware content location service for providing content location and retrieval procedures in response to client type identifications of content access requests from said

wireless clients [¶ 37-41]; and

a client aware content aggregation module coupled to said content location service for aggregating client aware content gathered from a plurality of web-sites over the Internet for presentation in a format suitable for said wireless client [customizing content data that are received from content servers for particular clients based on operating characteristics of mobile clients ¶ 12; 33-34 and ¶ 38-40. See also fig. 3, mobile gateway 356 and content server 310 with table 322 and content store 330].

As for rewriting embedded links and the content appearing to originate from the wireless server see the rejection in claim 1 above.

As per claim 13, Fishman et al teach the client aware content location and retrieval system of Claim 11, wherein the content location service includes a client aware content aggregation logic for formatting content specific to a wireless client type [transform modules 254, 256 and 258, fig.2, transform contents based on operating characteristics associated with each mobile client ¶ 33-37 and ¶ 40].

As per claim 14, Fishman et al teach the client aware content location and retrieval system of Claim 12, wherein said location and retrieval service further comprises a client aware content source module for identifying content location over said plurality of web-sites in response to the client type information provided by said plurality of classes of wireless clients [¶ 37-41].

As per claim 16, Fishman et al teach the client aware content location and retrieval system of claim 15, wherein said content is provided in responsive to said particular client provided said content is authorized to said particular client and is aggregated for said particular client [¶ 39-40].

As per claim 17, Fishman et al teach wireless server (fig. 2), comprising:

a client aware content locator service for providing information gathered from a plurality of resource servers in a coherent and cohesive format to a client in a client aware fashion based for each respective client type [data objects are customized and transformed for particular client device ¶ 33-36 and ¶ 46-50]; and

a profile service logic for storing client profile

information for said clients accessing said wireless server [¶

14 and ¶ 40-41].

As for rewriting embedded links and the content appearing to

originate from the wireless server see the rejection in claim 1

above.

As per claim 18, Fishman et al teach the wireless server of claim

17, wherein said client aware content locator comprises a client

aware content source service for identifying the source of said

content in said plurality of locations for a particular client

and for presenting content suitably formatted for said client [¶

15 and ¶ 35-37].

As per claim 19, Fishman et al teach the wireless server of

claim 18, wherein said content locator further comprises a

client aware content aggregator coupled to said client aware

content source service to aggregate content gathered from said

plurality of location into a consolidated formatted content

suitable for presentation to said particular client in a client

aware manner [fig. 2 & 3, ¶ 33-36 and ¶ 39-41].

As per claim 21, Fishman et al teach the wireless server of claim 20, wherein said plurality of content locations are web sites coupled to communicate on the Internet [¶ 33 and ¶ 47-50].

As per claim 22, Fishman et al teach the wireless server of Claim 2% wherein said aggregated content comprises a wireless handheld markup language [¶ 48-50].

As per claim 23, Fishman et al teach the wireless server of claim 22, wherein said client type information is extensible to dynamically include run-time content parameters unique to said client [¶ 33-35].

As per claim 24, Fishman et al teach the wireless server of Claim 23, wherein said wireless server further comprises a content provider service for selecting content pertinent and uniquely identifiable to said client [¶ 35-37].

As per claim 25, Fishman et al teach the wireless server of claim 24, wherein said provider service further comprise availability logic for determining whether content selected by said client is available for presentation to said client [¶ 38-40].

Conclusion

The prior made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yasin Barqadle whose telephone number is 571-272-3947. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and 703-746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained form the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either private PAIR or public PAIR system. Status information for unpublished applications is available through private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have

questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the

Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YB

Art Unit 2153

KRISNA LIM
PRIMARY EXAMINER